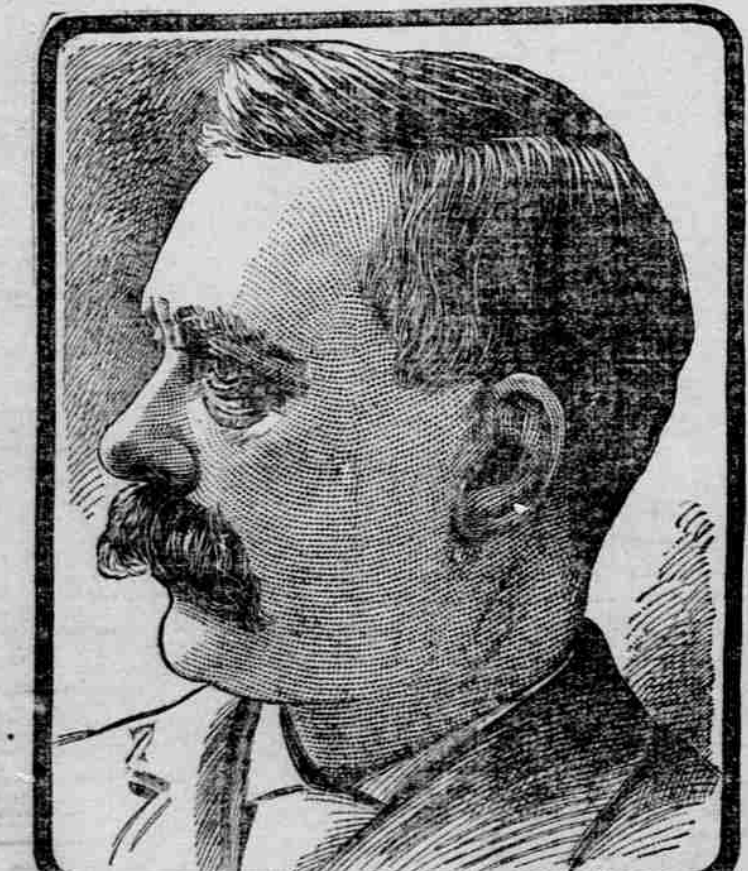


THE RUTH AND NOTHING BUT TRUTH.

Hundreds of Clergymen Praise Paine's Celery Compound.



When, several years ago, New York's great Presbyterian minister made the public statement that it was due to the use of Paine's Celery Compound that, after a winter of exhausting work, he was able to carry on his duties through the enervating springtime with unusual ease and comfort—

And when, a little later, the learned Bishop of Burlington, Bishop Michael, published an endorsement of this great remedy, saying: "Hoping that my words may inspire those readers who need health and strength with faith to try Paine's Celery Compound and prove to themselves its worth"—

When, about the same time, the public statement was made by the superintendent of the largest Woman's Christian Association in the country that "those who have been taking Paine's Celery Compound are greatly benefited and desire to continue its use"—

When the Rev. J. G. Laird, of London, Ont., who wrote to the proprietors that, if he had only known Paine's Celery Compound when he was first afflicted with nervousness, he would never have been placed on the list of retired ministers—

When these and hundreds of other unsolicited testimonials have come from ministers of every denomination, there is no shadow of a question of the sincere regard in which this greatest of all remedies for blood and nerves is held by those who have used it.

Zealous work, with no thought of their health or nerves, causes the retirement of a large number of clergymen every year.

It is possible, however, to work hard and yet keep well, if one will but pay the proper attention to the benefits to be derived from Paine's Celery Compound.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM REPORT.

Former Officers and Board of Directors Re-elected.

The Board of Management of the Washington City Orphan Asylum held its annual meeting and election of officers at the institution yesterday afternoon. There were no vacancies on the board to fill, and the present officers were re-elected. An address was delivered by Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt, D. D., and the annual report of the secretary and of the treasurer were read. During the past year thirty-three children had been admitted, and fourteen temporarily cared for, making a total of 166 who have enjoyed the benefits of the asylum during the past year.

Miss Ella Stinemetz, Secretary of the board, in her annual report, reviewed the present condition of the institution. She referred to the fact that in the eighty-sixth year that the asylum has been in existence, on January 1, 1900, 119 children were domiciled in the institution, and on January 1, 1901, the number was increased to 125. During the past year thirty-three children have been admitted, and fourteen temporarily cared for, making a total of 166 who have enjoyed the benefits of the asylum during the past year.

Miss Stinemetz referred to the epidemic of diphtheria which had assailed the children last year.

The general health of the children, she stated, during the summer had been excellent, until the disease was accidentally introduced on July 25 by a new inmate, a boy who had had the disease in his throat. The epidemic was quickly checked, and with the exception of the first case no fatalities resulted. Miss Stinemetz paid a tribute to the general health of the children.

DROPPED IT.

Quit Coffee and Got Well.

"My breakfast never seemed complete without coffee, but the stomach became gradually weakened, although I tried many remedies for strengthening my stomach, until finally I decided to quit coffee. I had a dull aching pain in my stomach and sick headache set up. This misery would continue two or three hours, increasing to an intense burning pain, until relieved by vomiting, then I would quickly recover.

"These attacks grew more frequent, and the pain more intense until it began to affect my general health. I tried many remedies for strengthening my stomach, until finally I decided to quit coffee. I had a dull aching pain in my stomach and sick headache set up. This misery would continue two or three hours, increasing to an intense burning pain, until relieved by vomiting, then I would quickly recover.

"In a short time the sick aching attacks ceased entirely, gradually my stomach regained its vigor. I began drinking Postum Food Coffee and I discovered by experiment that the coffee was not a coffee taste, and yet I could drink all I wanted of it, without any oppression; on the contrary, it gave me a well fed, nourished and lightened feeling, instead of the old oppression.

"My general health has been greatly improved and I am able to eat, without fear, many things I dared not attempt before. I am grateful that someone has found so satisfactory a beverage. It is already a boon to thousands who have been troubled with coffee drinking, and there are yet thousands, who, if they knew the cause of their trouble, would get well by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. Please omit name." Name and address furnished by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Rev. Thomas A. Uzzell, pastor of the People's Tabernacle Congregational Church, of Denver, Colo., whose portrait appears above, says: "Gentlemen: I have used one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and am much pleased with its effect. My extreme nervousness has been diminished, my appetite increased, sweet sleep to a great extent restored. I shall continue its use."

And here is a letter from the pastor of the Curtis Bay Baptist Church, the most influential church in South Baltimore, the Rev. William T. Bailey: "Gentlemen: I propose to do what I can to let people know of your Paine's Celery Compound, the remedy that has done me so much good. For six years my wife was an invalid. Many doctors have tried to cure her, but one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound has done her more good than the other remedies. I have myself taken the compound and been immensely benefited. I have given money to many poor people in my church to purchase the compound. You may use my name if you wish, and I will with pleasure answer all inquiries. I believe Paine's Celery Compound is the best remedy in the world."

The Rev. A. K. Sanford, pastor of the French Presbyterian Church, New York City, says: "Paine's Celery Compound restored my health."

The Rev. H. J. Grantham, pastor of the French Presbyterian Church, New York City, says: "I have frequently been relieved of nervous affections by Paine's Celery Compound."

Lesson to be learned is plain. Attend to your health and that of your family. Take no chances of miraculous recovery when your nerves begin to show signs of being affected.

Paine's Celery Compound, which is within the reach of every family where there is an afflicted member, cures rapidly and permanently.

Dr. W. N. Fisher, who had been called in to the emergency, and to whom constant care and efficient ministrations ascribes the recovery of the sick children.

On the 21st of the epidemic, the secretary stated, the children had not been out in the air as usual. Outings in special cars, however, had been furnished to the children, and the epidemic had been checked.

At the present time the health in the institution is excellent, all the children being well. At the Christmas holidays Miss Stinemetz reported the manager of the Raleigh had contributed a huge cake for the children one and a half yards in circumference. A great quantity of candy had been contributed by Aunt J. B. Dos Passos, of New York, on New Year Day had donated 150 pounds of confectionery.

Progress in school studies is excellent, as reported by the secretary, and compares more favorably with the work in the public schools. The children are happy and contented, and the number of the Raleigh had contributed a huge cake for the children one and a half yards in circumference. A great quantity of candy had been contributed by Aunt J. B. Dos Passos, of New York, on New Year Day had donated 150 pounds of confectionery.

The board of managers and the officers of the institution, who were confirmed by yesterday's election, are:

Board of Managers—Mrs. S. P. Lee, first director; Mrs. W. M. M. Lee, second director; Mrs. S. W. Woodward, treasurer; Miss Stinemetz, secretary; Mrs. Z. T. Sowers, corresponding secretary; Miss Strong, registrar; Mrs. Edwin Green, Mrs. George S. Gledhill, Mrs. Wright Rivers, M. G. Emery, Mrs. I. La Rue Johnson, Mrs. James S. Davis, Mrs. S. O. Richey, Mrs. George N. Beale, Miss Waite, Miss Heize, and Mrs. A. B. Browne. Board of trustees—Mr. J. J. Darlington, Mr. F. M. McGuire, Mr. William E. Edmonston, Mr. Blair Lee, and Associate Justice Shepard, Court of Appeals.

COL. F. F. HILDER'S FUNERAL. The Remains to Be Interred at Rock Creek Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Col. F. F. Hilder, chief clerk in the Bureau of American Ethnology, will be held at his late residence, 419 New Jersey Avenue southeast, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, will officiate. Interment will be made in Rock Creek Cemetery. The funeral will be held at his late residence, 419 New Jersey Avenue southeast, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

At the time of his death, Colonel Hilder was seventy-four years old, but in spite of his great age, discharged the duties of his office in the Bureau of Ethnology with unusual vigor and energy. He was born in England and educated at Rugby. He entered the British army as a cornet and served in the Crimean War, where he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He was then transferred to the Indian army, where he served as a colonel in the army of the Khedive. He came to this country just after the war and was engaged in business in various cities. He entered the Bureau of Ethnology several years ago.

Mr. Newlands called up the unfinished business of Monday. A Senate bill to extend the term of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Mr. King, Mr. Lacey, and Mr. Shafer addressed the Chair in support of the bill. Mr. McMillan opposed it, offering a substitute, which was defeated. The bill was passed.

Mr. Grover called up the Senate bill for the relief of the police pension fund beneficiaries of the District of Columbia. The bill appropriates \$15,649.83 to pay claims due from June 30, 1894, to May 31, 1898, the above claims arising from a deficiency in the police pension fund during that period. There are about ninety claims in all, ranging from \$15 to \$500. The bill was referred to the House District Committee.

The Army Bill Conference. The conferees on the Army Reorganization bill held a meeting yesterday, but were unable to come to an agreement on the bill. The bill is still in the hands of the conferees, and each of these has to be considered.

THREAT FROM HANNAMEN

River and Harbor Bill a Club to Force Ship Subsidy.

Notice Served That a Fight Will Be Made on That Appropriation If Further Obstacles Are Thrown in the Way of the Measure—Certain of the Senators Greatly Incensed.

With the hope of the Bounty bill coming in the Senate today the ship subsidy lobby opened fire bright and early last night and issued a threat which is intended to bring those Republicans who oppose the measure back into line. The mandate has gone forth that the River and Harbor Appropriation bill is to be used as a club for the defense of the shipping bill, and Mr. Hanna will revenge himself on those who oppose his scheme by personally leading a fight on the big appropriation bill.

The threat, as issued by the press bureau, is as follows: "If Senator Frye were to take the advice of some of the advocates of the Ship Subsidy bill he would give his enemies a dose of their own medicine by using the River and Harbor bill as a club for the defense of the shipping bill. Nearly all of the Senators on the Democratic side are deeply interested in the passage of the River and Harbor bill and are very much concerned about it, and they are about opposing the ship subsidy measure. Any threat, therefore, to hold up this appropriation measure will necessarily tend to improve the chances of the shipping bill."

This is regarded by the opponents of the Hanna-Frye scheme as a broad hint, coming at a critical moment, and the boldness of the move has caused even the opposition to the Bounty bill. Both Republican and Democratic Senators, who desire the passage of the river and harbor measure, are determined, it is said, not only to put it through, but to show Mr. Hanna, by an overwhelming vote against the Ship Subsidy bill, that he is no longer the "boss" and that his threats are of no avail.

Those Senators from the Northwest and Middle Atlantic States, including Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Washington are said to be opposed to the bill, because of the sentiment of their constituents.

It was stated yesterday by a prominent Republican Senator, that the President, while desirous of having the shipping bill become a law at this session, is unwilling that any of the appropriation bills should fail.

"There remain but about six weeks of this session," said he, "and there are fourteen big appropriation bills and one revenue measure yet to be considered. Every moment will be needed to get these through, and there is no time for anything else. I cannot foresee any arrangement that will permit of the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill or the bringing of this measure to a vote. If the Democrats persist in opposing the shipping measure there remains but one alternative, and that is to let the measure go back to the Committee on Commerce."

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. The Measure in Amended Form Reported to the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs yesterday reported the Indian Appropriation bill with amendments.

The principal items of increase are: Dawes Commission, \$300,000; survey and preliminary work for a dam across the Gila River at San Carlos Indian reservation, \$100,000; capitalizing annuities of the Gila River, \$100,000; and the Shawnee and Six Nations of New York, \$234,000.

There are several amendments affecting Indian schools, and of these are reported by the committee as follows: "Your committee believes that the Indian schools of the country should be made as efficient as possible and that wherever additional appropriations are needed the Department of the Interior should be enabled to provide them, and your committee has acted on that idea in providing for the Indian schools as they may from time to time be needed."

The dam across the Gila is expected to not only supply the Indians of San Carlos reservation, of whom there are about 600, but to furnish a large part of the water of much valuable land outside the Indian reservation. It is considered essential to the support of the Indians.

The amendment providing for the construction of the dam is reported by the committee as follows: "That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, permit minors to enter upon Indian reservations to prospect and mine for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and coal under such rules and regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States as he may from time to time prescribe upon payment to the United States for the benefit of the Indians of all damages which the Indians may sustain from the operation of the mine: Provided, that no permit shall be granted to enter or mine on reservations where the Indians have title, without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, and that the title to the minerals on Indian reservations shall remain in the United States."

THE GRAMP BILL PASSED. Various Measures Disposed of by the House.

When the House met yesterday Mr. Grout called up Senate Concurrent Resolution 39, relating to the breakwater at Burlington, Vt., and it was agreed to. Mr. Shackelford called up Senate Concurrent Resolution 34, with reference to locks and dams on the Grange River, Missouri, and this was adopted.

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THE GRADE CROSSING BILLS. The Senate Disagrees to Amendments and the House Agrees to a Conference.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. McMillan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad bill and moved that the Senate do not agree in the House amendments.

Messrs. McMillan, Gallinger, and Martin were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate. The conferees on the part of the House announced by Speaker Henderson are: On the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, Messrs. McMillan, Gallinger, and Martin; on the Baltimore and Annapolis bill, Messrs. McMillan, Gallinger, and Martin; and on the Ohio bill, Messrs. Babcock, Pearce, and Myers.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who led a fight at the session of Congress against the creation of an electrical department under the District government, asked Mr. Grout if the section pertaining to District elections contained any new legislation. The answer was in the negative. Mr. Grout said that neither new offices nor new salaries were contemplated.

Mr. Lloyd was present in enquiring into the increase in the number of policemen. Mr. Grout explained that the increase of forty-one men was required by the creation of a new police court, which was authorized by Congress at the last session. The reading of the bill by sections was begun at 4:35 o'clock, and after the reading of the bill more amendments were offered. Mr. Grout moved that the committee rise. This was ordered, and directly upon the resuming of the House and the report of the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to the Speaker, Mr. Pitt was recognized to present resolutions of regret at the death of the Queen of England.

LUCAS MAY BE RETURNED. Wanted in Washington on a Charge of Grand Larceny.

Detectives Helan and Lacy have returned last to appear against Tony Lucas, colored, said to be a well-known thief who has served several terms in the penitentiary. Lucas was arrested last Saturday by the Gotham police, at the instance of the local authorities. He is wanted in this city on a charge of grand larceny, brought by Hazel Sinclair, living at 1225 D Street northwest. There will be a hearing before a United States commissioner in the case tomorrow morning, at New York, when it is likely Lucas will be turned over to a United States marshal for removal to this city.

It appears that Lucas was here on December 28 and 29 last, and during that time, it is said, he entered the home of the Sinclair woman and stole from her trunk several articles of jewelry. Detective Ned Horne soon learned he was in the city, but too late to catch the negro before he took a train for New York. His arrest was made at New York, where he was taken to the police station, and then to the Gotham authorities, and Lucas was arrested. Yesterday Inspector Boardman received the record of Lucas from the New York authorities. As shown by this record, Lucas served a term in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., following his arrest and conviction in Chicago on a charge of burglary. It is further shown that Lucas was sentenced and served a six months' term in the Illinois House of Correction for a minor offense. His arrest for burglary took place in Chicago, January 7, 1899.

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In the Senate yesterday Mr. Gallinger asked that a night session be held tonight for the purpose of clearing up pension bills. Mr. Pettigrew objected, saying that the Senate should transact its business in the day time.

Mr. Stewart asked that a night session be held tonight for the purpose of reading the District Code bill. Mr. Pettigrew objected, saying that the Senate should transact its business in the day time.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably a resolution providing that the House should employ in party yards, naval stations, gun foundries, and arsenals, Government employees in party yards, naval stations, gun foundries, and arsenals.

MONEY FOR THE DISTRICT

The Annual Appropriation Bill Called Up in the House.

Mr. Grout Explains the Provisions of the Measure—Controversy as to Methods to Be Employed in the Filtration of Potomac Water—Mr. Pearce Urges the Danger of Haste.

The bill making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, was called up by Representative Grout at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole at that time, with Mr. Grover in the chair, for the consideration of the measure. The first reading was dispensed with and Mr. Grout moved upon a formal presentation of the bill. He said that the estimates of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, upon which the bill is based, and exclusive of the water department, aggregate \$9,948,965.34, one-half of which amount, exclusive of expenses under the highway act, is required to be drawn from the revenues of the General Government and the remaining one-half to be levied upon the taxable property and privileges in the District of Columbia other than the property of the United States and the District of Columbia, pursuant to section 3 of the act approved June 11, 1878, entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia."

Mr. Grout announced that the amount carried in the bill exclusive of the water department is \$7,607,676.34, of which sum the General Government would be required to pay \$3,803,838.17. The amount carried in the bill, he said, is \$1,941,289 less than the estimates submitted by the Commissioners.

Mr. Grout was subjected to a fusillade of questions concerning that provision in the bill that provides for the establishment of a filtration plant. Mr. Norton of Ohio asked a good many questions with a view to obtaining information and clarification of the paragraph. Among some of the things which Mr. Norton said was, "No city is worse served in this respect than Washington, and no city should be better served."

Mr. Overstreet and Mr. Pearce enquired as to what method of filtration it was proposed to employ. Mr. Grout said that it was an open question, which might be adjusted hereafter, but he read from the report of Colonel Miller in charge of experiments, that the method of filtration which was apparently endorsed in reference to the European, or slow sand method.

Mr. Pearce insisted that filtration was a question of vast importance, and he thought it rather premature that Congress should appropriate \$500,000 for the establishment of a filtration plant, when no system of filtration had yet been devised, which would eliminate certain bacilli, notably typhoid bacilli, from the water. Any old method of filtration, he said, would bring about a clarification of the water, but this was of little consequence, when compared with the question of the elimination of dangerous germs.

Mr. Grout read from Colonel Miller's report that he had found no typhoid bacilli in Potomac water, but that he had found a great variety of intestinal germs which were not, however, dangerous. Mr. Pearce insisted that analyses of Potomac water made by chemists at Johns Hopkins University had revealed the presence of typhoid germs. He said that it was notorious that much of the typhoid in Washington was due to the drinking of polluted water from the Potomac. Mr. Grout said that he had been proved that most of the cases of typhoid in Washington had been caused by drinking polluted well water. He, however, suggested that when the question of a new legislation, which was reached, Mr. Pearce would embody his views in an amendment to the bill.

The subject of schools was briefly touched upon by Mr. Grout, who said that there are in the District of Columbia 4,000 children of school age for whom there is no accommodation in the schools. The provision in the bill for more school facilities should be made available for 2,000 of these.

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TEST FOR YOURSELF

The Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root.

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT will do for YOU. Every Reader of The Times May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Times, none seem to speak higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this week for the benefit of our readers:

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine, as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life." So says Mrs. Mary Engelhardt, of 2823 Madison Street, St. Louis, Mo., to a reporter of the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

"For more than ten years I had suffered with the doctors' disease, kidney trouble, also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. Last summer I felt so badly that I thought I had not long to live. I consulted a doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt better. The physicians told me my kidneys were not affected, and while I was taking the medicine, I was in as good health as I ever was in my life."

Did Not Know I Had Kidney Trouble. I somehow felt certain my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. A friend recommended me to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I sent away for it. I continued the medicine, taking it regularly, and I am now in splendid health. The pains and aches have all gone. I have recommended Swamp-Root to all my friends, and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer anyone who desires to write me regarding my case. I most heartily endorse Swamp-Root from every standpoint. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the weak spots and drives them out of the system."

"MRS. MARY ENGELHART."

How to find out if you need Swamp-Root. It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feeling badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Many women suffer from kidney trouble because of the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womankind.

Nervousness, headache, puffiness or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or a hot ache in the back, weakness or aching down the spine, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular